

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1880.

Price Two Cents.

Volume XVI--No. 201.

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
BY STEINMAN & HENSEL,
Intelligence Building, Southwest Corner of
Centre Square.

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER is furnished to
subscribers in the City of Lancaster and sur-
rounding towns, accessible by Railroad and
Daily Stage Lines at Ten Cents Per Week,
payable to the Carriers, weekly. By Mail, \$5 a
year in advance, otherwise \$6.
Entered at the post office at Lancaster, Pa., as
second class mail matter.

THE STEAM JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT of this establishment possesses un-
rivalled facilities for the execution of all kinds
of Plain and Fancy Printing.

COAL.

B. B. MARTIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
LUMBER AND COAL.

Yard, No. 42 North Water and Prince
streets, above Lancaster, Pa.

COAL! COAL! COAL! COAL!
Coal of the best quality put up expressly
for family use, and at the low-
est market prices.

TRY A SAMPLE TON.

YARD-150 SOUTH WATER ST.

PHILIP SCHUM, SON & CO.

JUST RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF HAIRED
HAY AND STRAW, at

M. F. STEIGERWALT & SONS,
DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN AND COAL,
23 NORTH WATER STREET.

Western Flour a Specialty.

COHO & WILEY,
350 NORTH WATER ST., Lancaster, Pa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LUMBER AND COAL.

Also, Contractors and Builders.
Estimates made and contracts undertaken
on all kinds of buildings.

Branch Office: No. 3 NORTH DUKE ST.

COAL! - - - COAL!!

GORECHT & CO.,

For Coal and Cheap Coal. Yard-Harrisburg
Pike, Office-205 East Chestnut Street.

P. W. GORECHT, Agt.

R. H. RHEE,
W. A. KELLIE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

NEW STATIONERY!
New, Plain and Fancy

STATIONERY.
Also, Velvet and Eastlake

PICTURE FRAMES AND EASELS.

L. M. FLYNN'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

No. 42 WEST KING STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

ARCHERY!

A FINE LINE OF

ARCHERY GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE

JOHN BAER'S SONS,

15 and 17 NORTH QUEEN STREET,
LANCASTER, PA.

GROCERIES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEVAN'S FLOUR

No. 227 NORTH PRINCE STREET,
dir-lyd

TABLE SUPPLIES!

CANNED FRUITS, viz:—Peaches, Pears,
Pine Apples, Cherries, California Green Beans,
Egg Plants, Nectarines, &c.

CANNED VEGETABLES, viz:—Tomatoes,
Corn, Green Peas, &c.

CANNED FISH, viz:—Sardines, Fresh Salt
meat, Fresh Lobster, &c.

CONDENSED MILK, Eagle Brand.

CROSS & BIRKBECK'S Pickles and
Sauces, COLE'S Gelatine, MARGE FILLS, Col-
lorated Brand Macaroni, Latest Importation.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa and No. 1 Prem-
ium Cocoa.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, viz:—
Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Prunelles, Evaporated
Peaches, Apples, Cranberries, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS, viz:—Tapioca, Farina, Corn
starch, Honey, Peas and Beans, Rice,
Flour, Baking Powders, &c., at

D. S. BURSK'S,

No. 17 EAST KING STREET.

FURNITURE.

A Notice of Interest to All!

NEW STOCK. NEW STORE.

NEW AND INCREASED FACILITIES.

By recent Improvement to my Ware Rooms
they have been much enlarged and improved,
and have just been filled with a New and Com-
plete Assortment of Hand Made and other

FURNITURE,

LATEST AND BEST DESIGNS.

I guarantee all my work and will make it to
your interest to call.

Repairing and Re-upholstering at short no-
tice. Picture Frames made to order, at

15½ EAST KING STREET.

WALTER A. HEINITZ.

UNDERTAKER.

GEO. W. BROWN, AGT.

UNDERTAKER,

No. 146 EAST KING STREET.

Residence 21 South Prince Street.

apr-lyd w&g

A. E. McCANN, AUCTIONEER OF REAL
Estate and Personal Property—Orders
left at No. 25 Clarion street, or at the Black
Horse Hotel, 4 and 46 North Queen street, will
receive prompt attention. Bills made out and
tended to without additional cost.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, &c.

—THE—

NEW STORE.

Monday, April 26,

ASTRICH BRO'S

WILL OPEN AN

ENTIRELY NEW LINE

Ladies', Gents' and Children's

HOSIERY,

Of the Latest Designs and Finest Quality,
which they will sell at

MOST REMARKABLY

LOW PRICES.

HOSIERY.

LADIES' White and Unbleached Hose, Full
Regular Made, Double Heels and Toes.....25c

Iron Frame Hose, Full Regular Made.....25c

Handsome Front Embroidered Balbriggans
10c per pair.

UNBLEACHED BALBRIGGANS, Silk
Cocked, Full Regular Made, Double Heels
and Toes, French Finish, 25c per pair.

Extra Fine quality 34 cents worth 40 cents.

FANCY COLORED HOSIERY,

FINE EMBROIDERED HOSIERY.

OPEN-WORKED HOSIERY.

CHILDREN'S Pin Striped Stockings, Full
Regular Made, Fine Quality, 5, 8, 2c per pair

Infant's Fancy Striped Cotton Socks, 5 to 7
inches, Full Regular Made, 2c per pair.

Infant's 2/3 Socks, Regular Made, in Plain
Colors.....25c

Pin Striped.....27c

Children's Lisle Thread Hose, Open Worked
in Cardinal, Navy Blue and Seal Brown Pin
Striped.

GENTS' Full Regular Made Half Hose, 16c
per pair.

Full Regular Made, Double Heels and Toes.....17c

Best British Half Hose, Full Regular Made,
Super Stout, 2c per pair.

The weaving of the
Fancy Socks, Full Regular Made, Light and
Dark, 25c per pair, worth 35c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Plain and Hem-stitched, White and Colored
Bordered in great variety.

Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, 2/3 Linen,
warranted.....14c

GLOVES.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Gloves of all
Styles, Sizes and Colors.

BERLIN GLOVES.

One Button Elastic.....13c

Two-Button Elastic.....13c

Three-Button Elastic.....13c

Lace Top.....20c

Full Regular Made Gloves a Specialty.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's

SUMMER UNDERWEAR,

IN ALL GRADES.

Half and Long Sleeves,

—AT VERY—

BOTTOM PRICES.

ASTRICH BRO'S

Lancaster Bazaar,

13 EAST KING STREET,
LANCASTER, PA.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1880.

JUDGE BLACK.

PEN PORTRAIT OF A STATESMAN.

The Career of an Eminent Pennsylvanian
Who Does Not Seek the Presidency—
His Services at the Bar, on the
Bench and in Congress.

W. E. Hensel in the Philadelphia Times.

Jeremiah Sullivan Black is pre-eminently
a Pennsylvanian by blood and birth, by
education and public service. He unites
those two strains of blood which are the
ruling types in the rural portions of this
state—the sturdy Pennsylvania German
and the energetic Scotch-Irish. He was
born in the Glades, Somerset county, Pa.,
June 10, 1810. His father was of Scotch-
Irish ancestry; his mother of Scotch-Irish
and not of Pennsylvania German descent,
as her father's name was German.

His father, Henry Black, was a man of promi-
nence in Southern Pennsylvania; he served
in the Legislature from 1814 to 1818, was
an associate judge for a term and was a
member of the national House of Repre-
sentatives when he died. His son, James
Black, a brilliant intellect of rare promise,
died when young and his daughter,
Judge Black's only sister, became
Young Jerry Black's education was derived
from that admirable academic system
then prevalent in Scotch-Irish communi-
ties, which has been unhappily supplanted
by the more popular and less thorough
normal system. At Brownsville and Steer-
town he was taught the classics and mathe-
matics; in his reading the English poets
were his specialties, and the best models
of ancient and modern literature. He had
his "schooling" by the time he was 17,
but his education was not fairly
begun when he left the classroom for the
farm. One of his biographers, who says
"poetry never runs a straight furrow,"
intimates that his taste of learning made
him too indulgent in castle building, too
fond of literary anticipations and usual
staircase reverses, to have devoted himself
with ardor to the labors of the farm. On
the contrary, with all the masculine vigor
that has marked him in every subsequent
position, he entered upon the rugged duties
of farm life in that early period and de-
veloped a love for it which has clung to him
to this day. It has made him highly sen-
sible of the poetry and grandeur of rural
life, and the importance of agriculture as
the primary occupation of man, the basis
of the wealth of nations. By the light of
the early morning sun he connoiced his Virgil
and Horace and daily committed a number
of lines in the original, which he carried
with him to his work, and at the intervals
of it he would take out his pocket dictio-
nary and translate the passages in his mem-
ory. At the corners of the furrow or in
the pauses of the fall he made translations
into English prose and verse, and before
he entered upon his professional studies
he had two volumes in Latin and English.
All the while reading with great assiduity
and reveling in the beauties of the Eng-
lish poets, it was thus and then that he
strengthened the marvelous power of
memory which has since served him so
well.

He studied law with Chauncey Forward,
who was a member of Congress and a
brother of Walter Forward, secretary of
the treasury under Tyler. He was ad-
mitted to the bar in 1831 and immediately
accepted the position of law clerk to Mr. For-
ward, when he was twenty-eight years of
age. She was eleven years his junior.
About the same time he embraced the
religious faith of the "Disciples of
Christ," or "Campbellites." In his mem-
ory these just forming themselves into a sepa-
rate organization. He knew their founder,
Alexander Campbell, very well, and was
baptized by him. To this day he remains
a member of that faith and some of the
ago he was the orator at the unveiling of
the bust of Campbell in Bethany college,
West Virginia.

As a practitioner before the supreme
court Judge Black has been conspicuous
for his participation in nearly all the great
cases involving the constitutionality of the
reconstruction acts. His eminent legal
ability, his courage his skill in arguing
these cases have been the breakwater
against an utter judicial subversion of the
constitutional system. In the famous
Milliken case, in which the accused were
under sentence of death from a military
commission, he spoke for three hours, dis-
playing in this, probably the "greatest
effort of his life," all his legal charac-
teristics as a lawyer and public speaker.
He talks to court deliberately, without
any notes, cites authorities entirely from
memory, never tires the court with long
citations, but goes at once to the core of
the case. He runs the rip-roaring point
of principle through all the other points
his argument with quaint illustrations
drawn from his early rural experience and
his wide knowledge of men and things or
embellishing it with classical quotations,
applied with a fitness which no American,
unlike the oratory of no American, un-
less it be Webster. His strongest position
is when assigned to sum up, after the rub-
bish has been cleared away.

A stalwart Kentuckian visiting the na-
tionally stirring trial in the Milliken case
before. He had never heard Judge Black
before and listened with the most intense
interest almost to the conclusion. He
could not contain himself after the elo-
quent and invective had contrasted military tri-
bunals with the impudent assumption of
Lola Montez in importing a pack of En-
glish bulldogs into Munich to harass and
worry and terrify everybody who displeased
the royal mistress. As he told how the people finally
rose and "drove out king, dogs and
strumpet." Kentucky rushed breathless
from the court room over to the House
and begged the first group of congressmen
whom he encountered to "hurry over to
the court room and hear old Jerry Black
give them hell."

Important as that Milliken case was in its
results to the defendants, saved from the
judgment of death, the service rendered in
it by Judge Black to the whole country
was of a most signal character, in estab-
lishing forever the irregularity and uncon-
stitutionality of military commissions in
civil cases. Judge Black was likewise of
counsel in the famous Slaughter House
cases and in many of the other leading
cases involving the reconstruction laws.
He has been attorney in the Vanderbil-
t will case, the McGarran claim, the New
Idria quicksilver mine grant, the Belknap
impeachment, the electoral contest and
many other causes celebrated. In no case in
which the public interests were involved,
whether directly or when represented in
some one person as in the Milliken case,
has he ever taken a fee. His appearance
before the supreme court is always a sub-
ject of interest and attention by the

judges; and Justice Miller, a political op-
ponent, has said that "it is always a re-
lief when Judge Black rises to speak.
His arguments are as delightful as a
page from Macaulay." This same
member of the court, less relished
an incident that is worth telling.
Upon one occasion, since the civil rights
laws were passed, a white man was in-
dicted for killing a negro in Kentucky, and
the motion was made to transfer his case
to the federal courts for trial before a
mixed jury. Judge Black was earnestly
pressing the case upon the court for a
decision of some mooted point, when, to
avoid judgment upon it, the court held
that it had no jurisdiction, the law in ques-
tion not being applicable to a case in which
the victim was a negro and the defendant
a white man. Sauntering up the street a
few days afterwards, with a Pennsylvania
friend, Judge Black met Justices Miller
and Strong. Stopping them, and address-
ing his friend that they might hear, he
said: "I want to introduce you to these
two gentlemen. They are a remarkable
pair. They are two judges of the supreme
court, who, in order to dodge a constitu-
tional point, decided that killing a mis-
sioner was not murder." There is a touch
of audacity about this which only he dares,
who, in his address before the electoral
commission, could hurl at that court, com-
mitted in advance, the fine scorn of a dis-
appointed people. Hundreds of thousands
who found no other satisfaction from its
sittings took delight in his promise of a
"fine grinding" yet to be done, and they
wait with savage hope to see that the
"strength of the iron hand shall atone for
the delay of the wooden shoe." The "fine
grinding" of his speech in behalf
of Belknap lay in his scathing denuncia-
tion of the prevalence of official bribing,
which made his client's offense no
exceptional crime.

Serving the People Without Reward.

Judge Black was in 1873 elected a mem-
ber of the Pennsylvania constitutional
convention on the Democratic ticket of
delegates-at-large and he towered aloft in
that distinguished assemblage of Pennsylv-
ania's representative men. In company
with Woodrow Wilson and John P. He-
nry, he vigorously pressed the legisla-
tive reforms sadly needed in the com-
monwealth. His remarks on legislative
bribery, the aggressive power of corpora-
tions in collusion with political rings and
kindred evils were his character and his
contribution and contributed much to the gen-
eral tone of the convention's conclusions. He
zealously supported his favorite propo-
sition to administer an iron-clad, conscien-
tious oath to members of the Legisla-
ture after their terms had expired, but his
colleagues would not adopt it. Profes-
sional engagements compelled him to re-
sign his seat before the convention finally
adjourned and James P. Barr was elected
in his stead.

It is a fact not generally known that
Judge Black—alone most likely of all its
members—served in the constitutional
convention without pay. The Legislature
originally appropriated \$1,000 salary to
each member. Afterwards, when the ap-
propriation was no longer drawn out, this
provision was repealed and a new one made
in bulk, leaving to the convention to make
the specie appropriation. Judge Black
held that the convention had no power to
appropriate money, even for its literary
expenses, and he was successful. His col-
leagues agreed with him, but when the
convention decided otherwise they drew
their salaries. He never has taken a penny
of his, and the public never knew it before
his publication.

To the country at large Judge Black is
known not only as an advocate, but as an
essayist of wonderful power. He has
never held any office, and certainly has
never sought any, save in the strict line of
his profession. But he has always seemed
to be ready for any great emergency.
Early in the present year he was chosen
Democracy to defend its faith, but he was
unable to enter the lists, and many a rash
antagonist has been unhorsed in the ven-
ture of breaking a lance with him. His
memorable letters to Henry Clay, about
the Erie canal, and to Charles Francis Adams
about the account of the Erie law suits;
his annihilation of Stoughton on the elec-
tional fraud; his open letter to Garfield;
his latest contributions to the political litera-
ture of the country, and the recently pub-
lished articles on the third estate, have all
been monumental, not only for their irre-
sistible logic, their mastery of com-
position and the utter demolition of the
person and object at which they were
aimed; but also for the special
purpose in resisting, exposing and aver-
ting some misrepresentation of his party,
some attack upon its public men or some
crisis threatening the country. It has
been strongly intimated that some of the
most important messages yet sent were
his handiwork. It is proposed at an
early date to publish a volume of these
writings to be edited by Hon. Charles R.
Buckalar.

Personally, Judge Black is a familiar
figure in the leading courts of the country
and well known to visitors at the national
capital. He is about five feet eleven inches
in height, with shaggy gray eyebrows that
in repose give his feature a sternness of
expression, which is quickly softened in
the amorous twinkle of his eyes as the
animation of expression steals over his face,
which has never worn a beard. He is of
ruddy, healthy complexion, strong bodily
frame and erect carriage. In 1863, while
serving in the Texas, in company
with some other lawyers, and Justice
Swayne, to argue a railroad case, a wood
cave that had slipped from its place on the
siding of a Kentucky railroad bumped
against the side of the passing car, in which
his right hand was lying on an open win-
dow. He was severely injured and after
careful nursing at Louisville, during which
he was the object of much solicitude and
attention from the citizens, the arm was
saved from amputation at the expense of
that he would never use that arm his char-
acteristic reply was: "Then I'll never
get the prize ring." For a time, owing to
this disability, he traveled with a colored
body-servant, but he grew impatient at
such dependence; he would not be de-
pendent on any fellow to shave and write,
so in a few weeks, by persistent efforts and
will-power, he learned to shave himself
with his left hand and to write a clear,
beautiful hand, his autographs now
being in two entirely distinct characters,
one in conversation or in argument he
twirls his silver tobacco box in his left
hand with great dexterity, and many
amusing and apocryphal tales are told of
this tobacco-box and other personal char-
acteristics such as mark only men of
genius.

Among the public men of the country
there is probably no one who is so great a
social favorite as Judge Black, and, in the
face of his radical political principles, some
of his warmest personal friends are his pol-
itics, which were as bad, he said, as
possible. In their originality, their courage
and their inflexibility there were points
of resemblance between Stevens and Black,

though, in other respects, the widest dis-
similarity prevailed. There were no social
relations between them; they scarcely ever
spoke, but, up to the time of his death,
Stevens cherished the highest respect for
him, and Black has said: "When Mr.
Stevens died he was unequalled as a law-
yer, and he said the smartest things that
ever were said, but his mind, so far as a
sense of obligation to God is concerned,
was a loving wilderness."

One day Black was surrounded by a bevy
of his personal friends on the floor of the
House, among the rest Judge Mercer, then
the Bradford congressman, who turned to
him and said: "Judge Black, you have
on your own side of the House than
on your own. You ought to be a Republi-
can. If you would join us we would ap-
preciate you and give you due promi-
nence." To which Judge Black made
reply that he knew it all to be true; the
Republicans were good fellows; he would
like to belong to them, and there was only
one thing in the way. "If," said he,
"there was no hereafter I would join the
Republican party at once." Nothing deter-
red me but the fear of hell."

Judge Black's home is the beautiful
farm of "Brookside," on the right southwest
of York, lying below the North Central
railroad and sloping up to the crest of the
hill. His residence, about half way up the
hillside, is a stately modern mansion, with
a tower overlooking the valley and the
town of York, away to the blue hills be-
yond and over a beautiful landscape. Here
are his books and his law library and his
office—the only one he has had, except in
his hat, for he has no law practice.
In front of the house is a handsome
grove of the native forest trees and a fine
large spring, with whose waters and the
pure ambient Judge Black ever and anon
renews his youth and vigor. He revels
in "Brookside" and is a famous farmer.
All about the buildings are choice
fruit trees and grape vines in abun-
dant abundance, flowers, vegetable gardens
and all the charms of country life. Besides
this farm, he has another over in Mary-
land and the "Patchedock" place in
Franklin county, formerly owned by
President Buchanan. Agricultural pur-
suits are a subject of never-ending delight
to him, and like the ancient wrestler, he
throws himself to mother earth for new
strength. Wearing with the strife of the
courts, he can so completely give himself
up to "Brookside's" charms, that for a
month he will not even open a letter, lest
it may call him away from his farm. "The
visitor who shares his hospitality in the
weight of those days, appreciates Justice
Miller's compliment. One who has
caught him just after he had first read
Taine's English literature has told me that
it evoked an extempore discourse from
Judge Black on Milton and Dante which
was equal to the best efforts of the class-
ical English essayists.

At the foot of the hill over which
"Brookside's" fine field spread themselves,
is "Willow Bridges," the picturesque
home of his son, F. Black, esq., an
original contributor to the *Spectator*, three
boys, Jeremiah Sullivan, Chauncey For-
ward and John L. Dawson, tell of a dis-
tinguished ancestry on both sides. His
son Henry is practicing law in Texas; his
daughter Rebecca, formerly the wife of
the brilliant and honored James F.
Slunk, now Mrs. Hornsby, of Wash-
ington, adding her natural graces and so-
cial accomplishments the advantages of
close association and sympathy with her
father's tastes, now instructs her daugh-
ter in Washington society, of which she
herself is one of the most popular and fas-
cinating members. His other daughter is
the wife of Captain Clayton, of the United
States army. Mrs. Black is well known
in the social circles of her husband's
sojourn as the embodiment of all witely
and motherly virtues.

If any one personal characteristic of
Black is more striking than another it is
his omnivorous reading and his recollation
of everything that he reads. Early
imprinting a taste for the English classics,
the Bible, Shakespeare and Milton are at
his fingers' ends. He knows them nearly
all by memory and can at will quote any
passage from them which may be of the
early period. His knowledge of the
English poets is universal; but while he
reads the masters nothing that falls in his
way is ignored. At the railway book stalls
and from the train newsboy he purchases
anything that is put up, and is as likely
as not to bring home a "yellow
cover" or the lightest fiction of the day.
Put a New York *Ledger* into his hands
and he will read the whole of it. After
dinner he will stretch himself on the red
leather-covered sofa in his library, "take
a spoonful of Greek," Greece, and
read one of Ouida's novels to taste the
taste of his mouth." But the Bible is
to his spiritual nature like Brookside
Spring to his physical, and thence he
him. Orthodox, pure, simple Christi-
anity, in all its holiness, has no more de-
vout worshiper in spirit and in truth than
he, and the noblest article yet to appear
from his pen will be printed when he
in so many high theological quarters that
he should publish a reply to Ingersoll from
a lawyer's and a layman's standpoint. A
most felicitous remark lately attributed to
him is that when some one remarked in
his presence that the lines that formerly
divided people in regard to religion were
falling out, he replied: "Yes, and I notice
that the nice distinctions between right
and wrong are going with them."

Judge Black is no politician. He knows
none of the ways and he is too old to learn
them if he were disposed. If anyone cher-
ishes the idea that he is a malignant, dis-
appointed, sour old man, full of intrigue
for place or political power, let them know
just the reverse. Certain he is unigno-
rant of the future of the republic as
he is reverent of the men of his great past;
"walking the mountain ranges of the
law," he sees sunlight and peace and
prosperity in the down lying valleys. In-
different to personal preference, away he
goes with all considerations of selfish inter-
ests, to man of his age deserves better of
his party, but no man waits with less in-
dividual concern for his choice of a candi-
date, for he says: "Though I have seen
many cases of the presidential fever, have
seen it more fatal than small pox or
yellow fever, yet I may truthfully say that
I never felt the slightest touch of it."

Do not hit a man when he is down. That is
right, but if he went down hard a little of Dr.
Thomas' Electric Oil will put the gentleman
under obligations to you for a life time. Best
everything for bruises. For sale by H. B. Coch-
ran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street,